

# TWO PARTIES MAY MEET AT NORTH POLE

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 4.—Two Arctic explorers, Roald Amundsen, noted Norwegian, drifting in his ice-locked boat eastward from the Atlantic, and Storker Storkerson, lieutenant of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Canadian explorer, floating westward from the Pacific on an ice pack, are both believed approaching the New Siberian Islands, which jut out of the Arctic Ocean at the mouth of the Lena River in Siberia. Authorities credited with knowing the Arctic currents believe the two will reach the islands early next year.

No other explorers are now in the Arctic, and it is thought very likely that neither Amundsen or Storkerson knows the other has the same goal in mind. They probably will not meet.

for Storkerson is expected to arrive ahead of Amundsen, and probably will land far west of Amundsen's course.

Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, and navigator of the difficult Northwest Passage, is on the first lap of a journey to the North Pole. He expects to make the last lap by airplane. Storkerson is bound back in the general direction of civilization after spending several years in the Arctic. Both are seeking new lands and studying the currents and life of the northern ocean.

When Amundsen reaches the Siberian islands, the current, it is believed, will turn and carry him north. He is expected to remain with the drift until it lands him on the immovable ice far up towards the Pole. There, according to his plans, he will establish a base, and attempt to fly the rest of the distance to the top of the globe.

Storkerson, according to his plans, will leave his ice pack when it reaches the Siberian Islands. With his five men he will come ashore and make his way back to Alaska. His friends expect to hear of him landing some time next summer near the Lena.

Stefansson, when he was in the north last winter, planned to make the trip Storkerson is now on. After he completed arrangements and purchased all the necessary supplies and dogs, illness forced him to come outside. When he left he put Storkerson in charge.

The Canadian thinks Storkerson's trip is one of the most daring Arctic feats ever undertaken. "He is up there, camped on the ice, and practically living off the ice pack," Stefansson says. "Other explorers do their work from ships. Ships are little less than floating hotels. Storkerson has no ship. If Storkerson doesn't get home we should hear from him next year."

Storkerson and his five men were landed last May on the ice pack about 150 miles northwest of Herschel Island. Rough estimates show that the ice at times drifts more than ten miles a day. This current, Stefansson thinks, carried Storkerson westward until in October he probably was about 300 miles due north from Wrangel Island, off Siberia and east of the New Siberian Islands.

The Karik, Stefansson's first boat, which was lost, was carried westward off Alaska. When it was crushed in the ice it was off Wrangel Island. Storkerson expected to get caught in the same current and go on beyond Wrangel Island to the Siberian Islands.

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## American Minister Out of Bulgarian Peace Parley



United States Minister to Bulgaria Dominick J. Murphy, who accompanied the Bulgarian peace delegates to the allies at Salonica, was ordered home by the State Department. The United States still being at peace with Bulgaria, it was not thought proper he should enter the negotiations.

## Local Red Cross Activities

Those present at the Library Sewing room, Tuesday 5th were Mrs. E. G. Cummings, Mrs. E. H. DuPaul, Mrs. Selma Carlson, Mrs. A. Bainter, Mrs. E. Quillitch, Miss Mary Ball, Mrs. R. E. Wattenburg, Mrs. C. A. Krause, Mrs. F. W. Ingerson.

## HUNS ADMITTING DEFEAT IN WEST

BERLIN, (Via London), Nov. 6.—The communication issued from general headquarters says:

"In Flanders we have withdrawn our troops who were on the Lys at the junction of our front with the Scheldt, on Ghent. There was no fighting contact with the enemy yesterday."

"Near and south of Valenciennes the British continued their violent attacks. They pressed us back to Baultain during the morning and again established themselves in Prouvaux."

"A break into our front by the Americans west of the Meuse caused us to withdraw our front between the Aime and Champigneulle."

"On the line of Quatre-Champs and Busancy forefield engagements developed. Yesterday we gained some ground near Tally and beyond Villers-Devant-Dun."

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# "Gee! I Wish There Was Something I Could Do"

WHEN you think of what the boys "over there" are doing to help the great cause of freedom, wouldn't you just give anything to be there and help them? Wouldn't you fairly jump at the chance to do anything in the world to back up the men that are fighting?

You can't be there yet, of course, but there is a place for a boy who wants to help our country, a place where he can show the stuff he is made of as well as he could over in France.

There is a new opportunity for boys who want to do their share toward winning the war. It is called the **Victory Boys**. Its motto is "A million boys behind a million fighters."

The organizations for which the **Victory Boys** are working provide the soldier with his movie theater, his church, his club, his store where he buys the little everyday things he needs. When he is hungry, they

feed him; when he is tired, they comfort him.

When you enroll with the **Victory Boys**, you pledge yourself to go out and earn money for this great work that the soldier needs so much. Ask your neighbors for odd jobs. Tell them of the great cause you are working for. If you can pledge yourself to earn \$20.00, remember that for five months you are taking care of one soldier ---your soldier.

Wear the **Victory Boys** button--- it is a badge of honor. It means that you are doing everything in your power to help your country to victory.

For further information inquire at the **Victory Boys** Division of your local committee for the

## United War Work Campaign

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## PROBLEMS TO FOLLOW WAR ARE STUDIED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—In the great task of internal reconstruction after the war, the war industries board seems certain to continue in existence and play a large part in the transformation of war manufacturing back to peace time production. This is one feature of the government's program for easing the nation's business from the pitch of war to the pursuit of peace without convulsing it in the process. In a sense, the program is tentative because its formation has just begun. Nevertheless, the planning for peace is giving all government agencies in Washington these days material for as systematic thought as the prosecution of war.

Industrial reconstruction, next to demobilization of the army, is probably the most important phase of these plans. How to stop the manufacture of shells, of guns, of army and navy supplies, without stopping the industrial wheels which made

them, and to furnish new work for these wheels, is a problem which agencies of the war industries board will be called upon to solve. This means that the hundreds of industrial and commercial leaders who have been called to Washington will have to continue their services for essential peace work or substitutes for them to be found.

Manufacturing plants which now look to the war industries board for assistance in obtaining materials and which in turn comply with the forceful suggestions of the board, eventually will fall on some government agency to guide them during the process of facing about toward peace production. The war industries board is the only agency equipped with the machinery and supplied with the information to give this guidance. For that reason, the officials in close touch with currents of ideas within the government insist that the war industries board will continue in existence indefinitely after the war, regardless of when the war ends.

Officials intimate that means will be found of continuing the current plans for eliminating strikes, of giving labor greater voice in the management of industrial plants, and of extending both labor and trade federations to promote collective bargaining. They suggest that the government, thru the war finance cor-

poration, may aid in the conversion of industries from war to peace footing, reversing the existing priority of war enterprises. Railroad transportation, industrial production and ocean shipping must be re-ordinated and supervised for a few years after peace comes, as they have been during the war, in the opinion of government leaders. Employment agencies, universities and schools, churches and other social organizations must co-operate to facilitate the placing of returned soldiers in the occupations where they are best fitted and most needed.

To do all this, it is the belief of many official circles in Washington that most government agencies which have sprung up during the war must continue to function for an indefinite time afterward. These include the war industries board, shipping board, war trade board, food and fuel administration, war labor board and the war labor policies board, numerous divisions of the council of national defense, war finance corporation, and many other connected agencies. The railroad administration has 21 months to live after peace is signed, unless future legislation should change existing plans for restoration of railroads to private control. The Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, War Camp Community Service, and similar institutions will have big work to perform in conjunc-

tion with the government long after the war is over.

In realization that the question of how to accomplish all these complicated matters will be as big a question as that of how to make war has been, nearly all government agencies now are bestirring themselves quietly to taking stock. In congress the spirit is reflected in at least three pending resolutions looking to creation of boards or commissions to study reconstruction. The republicans advocate a survey by a committee of members of congress. Senator Overman's resolution provides for appointment of a distinguished body of students of various problems. Senator Owen has a similar suggestion. Most administration leaders are inclined to endorse Senator Overman's proposal.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County In the Matter of the Estate of Benjamin S. Kerns, commonly known as B. S. Kerns, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the executor of the above estate has filed his final account herein, and that on November 7, 1919, at the hour of 2:30 p. m. of said day, has been filed in said court as the time for hearing objections to such account and the settlement of same.

Dated the 6th day of November, 1919.

BENJAMIN S. KERNS, Executor.  
6-18-20-24-27-4